

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be a period for morning business now wherein Members can speak not to exceed 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF POSITION ON VOTES

Mr. FAIRCLOTH. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent on the evening of July 20, 1995. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall vote No. 317, an amendment offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM] regarding the elimination of set-asides in the Federal procurement process.

I was also necessarily absent on July 21, 1995. Had I been present I would have voted as follows: "yea" on rollcall vote No. 319, "yea" on rollcall vote No. 320, "yea" on rollcall vote No. 321, "yea" on rollcall vote No. 322, and "yea" on rollcall vote No. 323.

RELOCATION OF THE "PORTRAIT MONUMENT"

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, last week, with the help of the distinguished majority leader BOB DOLE, the Senate in record time passed an important joint resolution. The measure calls for a statue honoring the leaders of the Women's Suffrage Movement to be removed from the crypt and put in a place of honor in the Capitol rotunda.

The House must now act on this resolution. But when it is approved, this Congress will have succeeded where three others did not.

In 1928, 1932, and 1950 resolutions were introduced to move the statue of Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony from the crypt.

These resolutions went nowhere. But with Senator DOLE's help, we were able to quickly clear a space on the calendar for this resolution to be passed.

Timing is critical because we want to move the statue before the 75th anniversary of the ratification of the 19th amendment to the Constitution. That occurs on August 26, and several groups have planned ceremonies to mark the date when women earned the right to vote—and thereby gained full citizenship in our Republic.

I believe the elevation of that statue is long overdue and was pleased that so many of my colleagues gave their support. The rotunda is filled with monuments to the achievements of men in American history. It is only fitting that the accomplishments of these women will also be memorialized in a place of honor. Their efforts changed the history of the United States—and the world by making Democracy "saleable" to every person.

Mr. President, last week the 75th anniversary of Woman Suffrage task

force held a press conference and discussed our resolution. At that meeting, Joan Meacham and Dr. Caroline Sparks—leaders in the effort to move the statue—eloquently traced the history of the monument and what its elevation would mean to American women. I ask that their statements be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the statements were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS, JOAN-FAYE MEACHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE TASK FORCE

Press Conference to Announce Senate Passage of Resolution to Move the Suffrage Statue from the Crypt of the Capitol to the Rotunda, Sewall-Belmont House, July 19, 1995.

Good Morning, my name is Joan Faye Meacham. I am the President of the 75th Anniversary of Woman Suffrage Task Force. On behalf of the Task Force and the National Woman's Party, I welcome Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska and members of his staff, distinguished members of Congress, members of the Task Force's Honorary Leadership Committee, representative of participating women's organizations, and members of the press.

We are happy to be here at the historic Sewall-Belmont House to announce that on July 17, 1995 the U.S. Senate unanimously passed a resolution to move the suffrage statue from the Crypt of the U.S. Capitol to the Rotunda.

In 1848, a simple statement was included in the "Declaration of Sentiments" presented in Seneca Falls, New York at the Convention that launched the modern women's rights movement.

"Resolved. That it is the duty of the women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise."

The three women, Lucreita Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, that we honor in the Suffrage Monument, devoted their entire adult lives to this duty to achieve the vote that we enjoy today.

As you know, August 26th is the 75th Anniversary of the success of their efforts. The 75th Anniversary Task Force is celebrating the achievements of these women and thousands of others who worked and sacrificed for suffrage by announcing four days of activities in our nation's capital from August 24th to August 27th 1995. One of our primary goals for this anniversary is to honor our suffrage leaders by moving their monument to a place of prominence in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol. The Senate's passage of the resolution to move the statue brings us closer to our long awaited goal.

Here to tell you more about the meaning of the statue and the effort to move, is Caroline Sparks, Chair of the 75th Anniversary Women's Rights March who, with Barbara Irvine, the President of the Alice Paul Centennial Foundation, was the founder and Co-Chair of the "Move the Statues" Campaign. Dr. Sparks, an activist for the women's rights for 25 years, has tirelessly worked to bring the story of the statue to public attention. It is with pride and appreciation that I introduce Dr. Sparks.

REMARKS BY CAROLINE H. SPARKS, PH.D., CHAIR OF THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY WOMEN'S RIGHTS FESTIVAL AND MARCH AND CO-CHAIR OF THE "MOVE THE STATUE" CAMPAIGN

Press conference to Announce Senate Passage of the Resolution to Move the Suffrage Statue to the Capitol Rotunda. July 19, 1995, Sewall-Belmont House.

The statue of suffrage leaders, featuring Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony—our "mothers of woman suffrage"—was presented to Congress by the women of the nation on February 15, 1921, Susan B. Anthony's birthday. Alice Paul of The National Woman's Party, commissioned the statue as a memorial to the work of women to achieve the vote.

Adelaide Johnson, the sculptor of the statue, tried to capture in her monument the spirit of the revolution that enfranchised the women of our nation. Her beliefs about the import of the woman movement are expressed in her original inscription for the monument:

"Spiritually the woman movement is the all-enfolding one. It represents the emancipation of womanhood. The release of the feminine principle in humanity, the moral integration of human evolution come to rescue torn and struggling humanity from its savage self."

Johnson's inscription described the three suffrage leaders as "the three great destiny characters of the world whose spiritual import and historical significance transcend that of all others of any country or any age." Her words were whitewashed out with yellow paint in 1921 after the Joint Committee of the Library of Congress balked at the so-called pagan language that glorified the early feminist movement. The statue was moved from the Rotunda to the Crypt shortly after its initial dedication, where it still remains, 75 years later. The statue's name has been lost though it has been known variously as "The Woman Movement", "Revolution" and the "Pioneer Suffrage Statue". Today, known simply as "The Portrait Monument", the women's names face the wall and cannot be seen.

I first saw the statue while in Washington for a march for women's equality in 1977. Like many women, a friend and I simply stumbled upon it. Although we had been activists for many years, we had never known of its existence. When I worked for the Feminist Institute, the statue was the inspiration for the development of the Feminist Walking Tour of Capitol Hill, in which we gave women an opportunity to see women's history in the nation's capital and to hear stories of women's fight for equality. Women still tell me that they "stumble" upon the statue, never having known its story.

In 1990, a coalition of women's groups, led by the Feminist Institute, the Alice Paul Foundation, The National Woman's Party and other women's organizations and supporters launched a campaign to move the statue. We felt then, and we still feel, that we need public symbols that depict women who have participated in the creation of our Nation. We are concerned that visitors to the Capitol Rotunda are left with the impression that women had nothing to do with the founding of the Nation. We believe it is important for our citizens, especially our children, and foreign guests to see pioneers of suffrage in the Rotunda with George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Martin Luther King, as an inspiration and a reminder that women fought for over 70 years to win basic rights. Young women, especially, need to know that women accepted their duty to fight for our rights and be inspired to continue the struggle for equality begun by these foremothers. Everyone needs to know the history of the struggle to achieve suffrage for half our population.

Our coalition is not the first to demand more prominent display of the suffrage monument. A year after the statue was removed to the basement storage area, members of the National Woman's Party protested that it was covered with dirt and rubbish. Unable to have the statue cleaned, they brought mops and buckets in and cleaned it themselves. Resolutions to move the statue have been brought before Congress in 1928, 1932 and 1950 but were unsuccessful.

We, like these others who tried before us, want the Suffrage leaders in the rotunda as a visible reminder of the strength and ability of women and as an inspiration to women in the future to continue to fight for their rights. We believe that this, the 75th year after its creation, is the year this effort will be successful.

The Joint Resolution to Move the Statue has already passed unanimously in the Senate and now goes to the House of Representatives. We ask that our Representatives recognize the importance of women voters by joining the Senate in this resolution and we remind them that in a democracy: "It's not nice to put your forefathers in the living room and your foremothers in the basement."

With us today is someone who understood immediately the importance of honoring our suffrage leaders. Senator Ted Stevens of Alaska introduced the Joint Resolution to Move the Suffrage monument to the Rotunda. We thank Senator Stevens and ask that he make a few remarks about his involvement in the effort to move the statue.

BOSNIA

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I wanted to take a few moments to share with my Senate colleagues my concerns regarding our current policy in Bosnia.

The situation in Bosnia is a tragedy, there is no question. It is a tragedy borne by interventionist policies that have not worked, and will not work if allowed to continue. Most important, unless we reverse current policies, we are inviting for increased U.S. involvement, in the form of air support now and ground troops tomorrow. That must not happen.

The conflict between the Moslems and Serbs that reside in Bosnia did not begin with the fall of the former Yugoslavian Government. The conflict has roots of animosity that are far deeper—roots that stretch back for centuries. This is just the latest chapter, the latest reincarnation, of a brutal civil war between ethnic factions. What makes this latest chapter of conflict more tragic is the fact that one side has been prevented from defending its people by governments and organizations that claim to support their interests.

Mr. President, I believe we should not send U.S. ground troops to Bosnia for two basic reasons. First, there is no clear objective, no national security interest that justifies deploying American forces into a regional civil war.

American lives are sacred. As an army lieutenant who served in Vietnam, I strongly oppose sending our young men and women to Bosnia as a

separate force or under U.N. command. It is plain common sense that you do not commit American forces without a clear plan or purpose. To do otherwise would not be fair to our troops. It would not be fair to their families. At this time, no clear plan or purpose exists that would justify U.S. troop deployment.

Second, I oppose sending American troops to Bosnia because I believe it would only make matters worse in the region. I am concerned that the insertion of American forces to carry out current policies in Bosnia would only extend the conflict. Again, Mr. President, this is a civil war. Past history suggests that when foreign governments intervene in a civil war, they serve to exacerbate the conflict.

We must not forget our own history. We had a civil war of our own—the bloodiest, costliest conflict in our Nation's history. It was a long, brutal affair. Yet, had England or France entered on the side of the Confederacy at that time—which they considered doing—I believe our civil war would have gone on far longer—meaning more pain, more suffering, more lives lost on both sides.

The same is true in Bosnia. We have seen outside parties, mainly the United Nations, intervene in Bosnia already. This intervention included an arms embargo that has prevented a legitimate government from defending itself. It has prevented the citizens of a legitimate government from defending their homes and property. This intervention has done nothing more than allow the conflict to drag on with no end in sight. This policy of intervention has failed. And unless we recognize this now, we will only make matters worse for the people in the region and for our own people at home.

So, again, Mr. President, let me state that our current interventionist policy in Bosnia has failed. It is wrong. And if allowed to continue, I fear it will mean U.S. troops in Bosnia. That must not happen. I oppose placing U.S. troops under our own leadership or under the authority of the United Nations in Bosnia in the midst of a Bosnian civil war. There is no commonsense justification for doing so. The Government of Bosnia has not asked for U.S. troops. The people of Bosnia know that U.S. troops will only make the conflict last longer and would claim more lives unnecessarily. They simply want the right to defend themselves. I agree. Let us give them that right, and let us keep our American forces here at home.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? JUST LOOK AT THE ARITHMETIC

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, it does not take a rocket scientist to be aware that the U.S. Constitution forbids any President to spend even a dime of Federal tax money that has not first been authorized and appropriated by Con-

gress—both the House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

So when a politician or an editor or a commentator pops off that "Reagan ran up the Federal debt" or that "Bush ran it up," bear in mind that the Founding Fathers, two centuries before the Reagan and Bush Presidencies, made it very clear that it is the constitutional duty of Congress—a duty Congress cannot escape—to control Federal spending.

Thus, it is the fiscal irresponsibility of Congress that has created the incredible Federal debt which stood at \$4,936,735,579,244.31 as of the close of business Friday, July 21. This outrageous debt—which will be passed on to our children and grandchildren—averages out to \$18,739.93 for every man, woman, and child in America.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Thomas, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING THE RECESS

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

A message from the House, received on July 21, 1995, during the recess of the Senate, announced that the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ARMEY) signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1944. An act making emergency supplemental appropriations for additional disaster assistance, for anti-terrorism initiatives, for assistance in the recovery from the tragedy that occurred at Oklahoma City, and making rescissions for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1995, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 2:56 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hays, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill; in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate: